

# NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Published Daily, Sundays Excepted,  
BY W. J. MURTAGH & CO.

GEORGE M. WESTON, EDITOR.

The publication office of the National Republican is at the northeast corner of D and seventh street, second floor, over W. D. Shepherd's store. Entrance on seventh street.

Monday, December 23, 1861.

Reading Matter on every page.  
To Correspondents.—No attention will be paid to anonymous communications.

Outside.—Analysis of Senator Doolittle's bill for the collection of taxes in the rebel States; List of army officers killed; Cotton in Illinois; Quartermaster's Sergeant; Poetry, &c.

SENATOR COWAN UPON NEGROES.  
In the Senate, on the 18th instant, Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, said:

"Now, sir, I apprehend, so far as my humble judgment goes, that there need be no possible difficulty whatever upon this question in any of its aspects. I do not see that it is necessary that we should offend anybody, or that we should take ground that will necessarily alarm anybody in either quarter of the Union. We need a general to suppress this insurrection. What is his duty? If he meets a negro upon his errand, and that negro is an enemy, he treats him as an enemy; if the negro is a friend, he treats him as a friend, and uses him as such. Nothing, to my mind, can be simpler. How is he to determine the title to that negro? Suppose Mr. President, you were to go into a camp, and say: 'This is my negro; I do not want him.' The obvious answer of the general is: 'My dear sir, that may be all true; I have no desire to raise any issues of fact with you; it may be that this is your negro; but I cannot determine that question; I cannot try the title to him; I am not a court; I am not a jury; I am a great many of them, indeed, are not even lawyers.'

"How are they to determine whether this negro is a slave or not? They cannot determine it; they have no right to determine it. If the master, being a loyal man, if that camp is in the hands of the Union, if he is willing to submit to your guardianship in this behalf, take him, in God's name, and be away with him. Suppose the claimant says: 'He will not go; and I want to force him.' What then? I would say to him: 'No; you cannot do that, because that presumes that I decide the very question which I am incompetent to decide. I cannot allow you to use force here, because I am the constable of the nation, and I am the repository of its force in this behalf, and you cannot use it.' That is the objection to all that. I take it the President of the Confederate States of America, if there be such an institution upon the earth, himself could not object to that on the part of our generals. Nobody can object to it."

This is certainly a very plain and direct statement of what the duty of our generals is in the premises. We think of only one better statement of it, and that is in the paragraph of the report of the Secretary of War, dictated by the President of the United States, which declares it to be "too plain a proposition" to be argued, that we should not give up negroes fleeing from the enemy. But if the thing is to be argued at all, it would be difficult to do it better than it is done in the short extract we have made from Mr. Cowan's speech.

Mr. Cowan, however, did not finish what he had to say, without making the very great mistake of assuming that what was so very clear to himself must necessarily be so to others, and that to insure the proper conduct of army officers, it was only requisite to point out what it is. Finding nothing himself in the negro question but what was of the easiest possible solution, he could see no occasion for bringing it into Congress, and he accordingly wound up by saying:

"I think we have nothing in the world to do with all these questions. I think their discussion here, their being mooted in these assemblies, is mischievous, and only calculated to keep up an angry irritation which may have exceedingly bad results in the final consummation of the struggle in which we are now engaged."

That Congress is troubled with "these questions" arises from the fact that so many of our generals have, in their treatment of negroes, violated the principles which Mr. Cowan lays down as being plain and indisputable. Their being plain in themselves, does not do away with the necessity of enforcing them against those who are blind or wilful. If army officers do, in fact, assume the judicial powers which Mr. Cowan says they do not rightfully possess, it is his duty as a legislator, to repress such usurpation by proper penalties. As one of the constitutional advisers of the President, it is his duty to refuse his assent to the appointment of military officers guilty of such usurpation. Mr. Cowan has performed only a part of what his position requires of him, when he has pointed out the path of law and justice in which military officers should travel. If he finds them deviating from it, he should devise measures to keep them within it.

THE N. Y. INDEPENDENT.—Henry Ward Beecher has become the editor of the Independent, in place of Messrs. Bacon, Thompson, and Storrs, who have so long directed its columns honorably to themselves and advantageously to the cause of truth. Some of the gentlemen heretofore connected with the editorial staff will still remain in it; among them Dr. Joshua Leavitt and Theodore Tilton. The Independent has shed lustre upon the American press, by its talent, courage and inflexible honesty. May its shadow never be less.

GENERAL STONE.—As the country has been already apprised, the Governor of Massachusetts has remonstrated to the War Department against the employment of the troops of that State, under the orders of General Stone, in the business of returning the fugitive slaves of rebels.

It is understood that this remonstrance has been forwarded to General Stone by the Secretary of War, with the emphatic intimation that he (General Stone) must conform hereafter to the spirit of the Cabinet instructions to General Butler and Sherman.

IRELAND.—It is deeply to be regretted that Congress did not, in the first week of its session, act upon the suggestion of ROBERT J. WALKER, by voting a supply of corn from our superabundant granaries to starving Ireland. Such a vote as that would have been worth, at the present crisis, all the diplomatic dispatches which can be written.

## More About the Battle of Dranesville.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

### Incidents of the Battle!

The forces engaged in this gallant little affair were composed of the following corps: The Sixth regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Col. W. W. Ricketts; Ninth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Col. F. Jackson; Tenth, Col. Jno. C. McCalmont; Twelfth, Col. Jno. H. T. Tarrant; the "Bucktail Rifles," commanded by Lieut. Col. Kane; Easton's battery, of ten twenty-four pounders, and two twelve-pound howitzers, and a detachment of artillery from Col. Bayard's regiment; altogether numbering between four and five thousand men.

They began their march towards Dranesville before daylight on Friday morning, and by noon they had arrived within a few miles of Langley. The advancing column was preceded by two companies of flankers, who, being driven back, reported a large rebel force in the direction of Leesburg. Gen. Ord, with the "Bucktail Rifles," pushed on, and arrived at Dranesville about one o'clock, when a fire was opened upon him by a rebel battery in the wood, nearly a mile distant. At first, their range was not accurate, but by practice, they improved so much that our boys were obliged to lie upon their faces to avoid the flying missiles.

The Rifles formed in line of battle, and a squad of men took possession of a large brick house in the village, placing the owner, together with his wife and three children, in the cellar, where they were locked up, and secured against all harm. Upon this house, the rebels opened a terrific fire, their shells tearing the roof, piercing the walls, and injuring some of the men.

General Ord assumed a position on the top of the hill, Easton's battery commanding the position of the enemy. Captain Easton opened fire, while the artillery operations were superintended by General Ord. The firing continued for an hour, the rebels during the whole time replying with spirit. Some of their regiments advanced from the woods, intending to flank our men, divide our column, and cut it in pieces. An assault was therefore made by the Kane Rifles, who charged bayonets upon them with briskness, and drove them back. The fire having almost ceased, an order was given for the column to advance. Col. Kane held his position towards Dranesville, and the Twelfth regiment, Colonel Tarrant, and the Ninth regiment, advanced into the line of battle, for the purpose of taking the battery. During the advance, the fire was kept up at intervals. After passing through the woods, they entered an open clearing beyond, when they found that the rebels had suddenly abandoned their position, leaving a large number of dead and wounded on the field, together with immense quantities of ammunition, arms, knapsacks, clothing, and equipments, giving conclusive evidence that there had been a severe fight, and that they had been obliged to abandon their position in haste, and with great loss.

The number of killed and wounded in the Bucktail regiment are as follows:

Killed.—Lieutenant Colonel Kane, ball in cheek; H. G. Wolf, company B; severely: John Pamel, B; severely: Capt. H. E. Niles, (E) severely; John B. F. (F) John F. Barnes, (K) James Glenn, (K) A. Foster, A. Seaveger, Geo. McGowan, George Paine, John B. Blair, Geo. W. Cook, Myron Cobb, George Cook, Sergeant George Ludlow, S. Campbell, B. Dewey, P. Mosier, E. Osborn, Charles Middle, Sergeant McIntosh, — Rickett, — Armbruster, Taylor Birk, James Ford, R. J. Lane, wounded Nelson Green, George Boits, and John Birk, badly wounded, and several others slightly.

Killed.—George Cook, company E; Captain Samuel Galbraith, company E; George Rapp, company B.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

Wounded.—H. Lethrop, company C, dangerously; W. H. Jayne, H. hip, severe; James Sullivan, H. hip, severe; Wm. Vandeyck, D. thigh, severe; Capt. Daniel Bradbury, D. leg, severe; W. H. Denmore, F. thigh, slight; Edgar Smith, G. shoulder, severe; Thos. Conway, H. fore-head, slight; Chas. Yahn, H. face, severe; Benj. Seelyer, H. face, severe; J. W. Brown, K. leg, severe; George Brown, K. arm, slight; Edwin Demmer, K. breast, severe.

Killed.—Samuel C. Walter, company A; Daniel Darling, company C.

NINTH REGIMENT.

Wounded.—Alexander Smith, company A, neck; John Schmidt, B. arm; Wm. Earnest, C. leg; Capt. Robert Galway, D. leg; Geo. Mortor, D. thigh and arm; Joshua McMaster, D. arm; W. C. Mitler, D. joint; John Raymond, D. arm; C. E. Patton, D. thigh; Wm. Lindsey, D. hip; John F. Hum, D. arm; Corporal Pearson, D. head, slight; Ralph White, E. neck; Capt. S. W. Dick, F. thigh; Wm. McGill, F. abdomen; Jno. Hatch, F. arm; Wm. Millison, F. hip; Edward Davis, H. leg; Silas B. Newall, H. hip; John H. Webber, I. thigh.

Killed.—John Sexton, company E; J. W. Stockdale, company F.

INCIDENTS.

Captain Galway, of the Ninth Pennsylvania Reserve, was shot in the leg, the ball striking the bone. The gallant captain fell, but instantly rose, and after marching a short distance again fell, when his company halted to render him some assistance. Observing this, the gallant captain partially rose, and exclaimed: "No faltering, boys! Go on; never mind me; I am still with you." He again rose, and bore himself as bravely as though he had not been severely wounded.

THE MASON AND SLIDELL CASE.—We apprehend that the instructions sent to Lord Lyons by the British ministry were put into operation upon an assumed state of facts, so differing from the real facts, that Lord Lyons will be obliged to wait for fresh instructions before the case can be brought to any definite diplomatic issue here.

Mr. Julian's resolution, adopted by the House on Friday, provides for such a change of the fugitive slave law as will limit its benefits to masters who can prove their "loyalty," not "legality," as our types made us say on Saturday. It is a bad sign of the times, that a resolution so clearly right should have been voted against by one-third of the members of the House. When nearly forty men are found ready to insist that rebels shall be permitted to use the processes of the law to recover their slaves, there is a deal of rotteness in Denmark.

COUNTERFEIT.—"Peoples' Bank of New York," are in circulation here. Look out for them.

## PICKET SKIRMISH AT FALLING WATER.

BALTIMORE DESPATES.—THE REBELS' ATTACK ON DUMFRIES DAM NO. 5—ARM DRIVEN BACK—SHELLING THE ARCADE—BURNING A MILL.

THE WILLIAMSPORT, Dec. 19, 1861.

Yesterday, a rebel battery, or a section of one, consisting of one rifled and one smooth bore 6 pounder, and their range on Colonel Leonard's (Thirteenth Massachusetts) pickets, at Falling Waters, about four miles below this place. Several shells and solid shot from the former passed over and around our men, but those from the latter fell short of the distance by forty rods. Colonel Leonard sent down one of Captain Beebe's guns, and a Parrot piece belonging to Captain Knapp's Pennsylvania battery. One of the enemy was killed, and another wounded. Several attempts were made to get the wounded man out of range, but every time our shells drove them back. At night they came down and took him off.

Mr. Jacob Byers, residing near Falling Waters, says he knows positively that the Confederates have more than 100 boats near the river; but Colonel Leonard is satisfied from other sources that they have not more than 50. On Sunday last, three Baltimoreans deserted from the Confederate army. They were two drummer boys and a soldier. They were brought hither.

Yesterday, the enemy recommenced their operations on Dam No. 5, and succeeded in breaking up the Virginia, and at night they got into the log work, and made considerable advances in their work before daylight dawned when our battery opened on them, causing a suspension of operations. They then commenced a series of shelling, alternately on the dam and our battery. While this was going on, they made a demonstration at Falling Waters. Here they were met by a section of Beebe's battery and a Parrot gun, which induced them to increase their range.

At Dam No. 5, this afternoon, our guns threw two shells into a house near Mrs. Colston's mill. They exploded, and at least fifty Confederates were seen to run out. We had no means of ascertaining the number killed and wounded. Later in the evening, the same experiment was tried on the mill, and to-night a heavy smoke in that direction led us to think that it is on fire.

A deserter says that when Jackson left Winchester, no troops remained there, but this is doubted by Colonel Leonard, who has been creditably informed that there is a considerable force on the side of the city towards Romney. From the best sources of intelligence, it would appear that Jackson has but five to six thousand men. Also, that he has received positive orders to destroy Dam No. 5, even at the sacrifice of every man of them.

The place most easily forced, should it be Jackson's intention to cross, is at Shaffer's Mills, below Falling Waters, and that point consequently is strongly guarded.

## REVIEW AT HALL'S HILL.

General Fitz John Porter's division was reviewed on Saturday, at Hall's Hill. This division was a short time since complimented in a general order by the Commander-in-chief of the model division of the Potomac army. It made a fine appearance, going through with a greater variety of evolutions than we have previously witnessed in any one review.

General McClellan was present, with Generals McDowell, Heintzelman, Blenker, Barry, King, Marcy, Williams, Andrew Porter, and others, Secretary Cameron, General Wilson, Commodore Wilkes, the Brigadiers of the division, Butterfield, Martindale, and Morell, the Prince de Joinville, Duc de Chartres, Count de Paris, and a large concourse of citizens.

General Morell's brigade consisted of Col. M'Quinn's Fourteenth New York, Col. Cass's Ninth Massachusetts, Col. Woodbury's Fourth Michigan, and Col. Black's Sixty-second Pennsylvania.

General Martindale had on review, Colonel Barnes's Eighteenth Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Johnson's (Col. Kerrigan's) Twenty-fifth New York, Col. Gove's Twenty-second Massachusetts, and Col. Roberts's Second Maine.

General Butterfield's brigade included Col. Lansing's Seventeenth New York, Colonel M'Lean's Eighty-third Pennsylvania, Colonel Stryker's Forty-fourth New York, and Colonel Stockton's Independent Michigan regiment.

There was present, belonging to this division of cavalry, Colonel Averill's Third Pennsylvania, and Col. Chorman's Eighth Pennsylvania. Of batteries there were Griffin's, Weedon's, Rhode Island, and Follet's Massachusetts, Lieut. Martin, commanding.

The regiments of Colonels Black and McLean, to which the flags were presented, seem to possess, in a high degree, the esprit de corps so valuable to an army, and were characterized by extreme neatness of person and of arms.

The Sixty-second and Eighty-third Pennsylvania, and Eighteenth Massachusetts, wore the French uniform, that of the Chasseurs d'Afrique. The Forty-fourth New York, the People's Ellisworth regiment, or Ellisworth Avengers, wore a unique and tasteful style of dress, are all young men between 18 and 30, unmarried, and exhibit a fine appearance and remarkable proficiency of drill.

Before the commencement of the review, Senator Cowan presented to the Sixty-second and Eighty-third Pennsylvania regiments each one of the one hundred and five flags furnished by the State to its several regiments.

To-morrow we will publish the speeches of Senator Cowan and Colonel Black, at the flag presentation on Saturday, at Gen. Porter's review.

REWARD OF NEATNESS.—Colonel Black, of General Morell's brigade, offered his Sixty-second Pennsylvania regiment, on the occasion of the review at Hall's Hill, a reward to that soldier who should present the neatest appearance in person and arms. A daguerrotype of the winner, taken at Brady's, should be subscribed suitably and hung in the Colonel's quarters. The lucky individual was Charles B. Fabbestock, of company K, Capt. Alex. McDonald.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

THE WAR FEELING IN ENGLAND.

Great Anti-War Meeting in Ireland.

NEUTRALITY OF FRANCE.

OPINIONS OF THE FOREIGN PRESS.

Telegraphic dispatches from Halifax, Dec. 21, announce the arrival of the Atlantic, the Niagara, and the America, from Liverpool, and the Arago, from Havre, via Southampton, bringing dates up to the 11th instant. The news is somewhat important, and will be read with interest.

The warlike sentiments and preparations in England appear to be unabated, and in Dublin large anti-war meetings have been held.

The Times Paris correspondent says the official opinion of the British Ministers on the outrage perpetrated by the San Jacinto on the Trent, is most precise and positive, namely: that the violence committed by the captain of the San Jacinto is indefensible; that by regarding the Commissioners, Messrs. Mason and Sillidell, as contraband, Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet contravened their own policy, by refusing to admit they were aware of their presence.

The various military stations in Ireland have been ordered to complete the strength of the sixty-nine regiments of the line. The British Government is negotiating for steamers to cross to the Continent, and the Canada, which left the 10th, says that the Niagara's advice encourage the hope of a disavowal by the Cabinet at Washington of the San Jacinto outrage, and a surrender of the Southern Commissioners.

The British vessel Rover, from Barbadoes for London, arrived yesterday, and by the telegraph the British Government has sent a letter approving of the course of Commodore Williams, mail agent on board the Trent.

The British Government has sent a letter approving of the course of Commodore Williams, mail agent on board the Trent. The British Government has sent a letter approving of the course of Commodore Williams, mail agent on board the Trent.

The steel clad steam-fragate Warrior is taking in seven hundred and seventy tons of coal, preparatory to service on the North American coast.

The steel clad steam-fragate, Hero, eighty-six guns, was to have left Portsmouth for the North American station.

The Silan Graham, for New York, was stopped by the British Government, her cargo consisting of 100 tons of lead, the export of which has been prohibited.

FRANCE. The Constitutionnel, the Journal des Debats, the Patrie, and several other French journals say that France will remain neutral in the event of a war between the United States and England.

THE AMERICAN CRISIS. In London, with reference to the important question of the attitude likely to be assumed by France, the opinion continues to be that, however desirous the Emperor might be to give some employment to his navy, and to divert public attention in France from the state of the French finances, he is not likely to do anything to cause a difference with the British Government, because serious results might follow in France, if distrust there should increase and cause a further depression of trade.

The London Globe warns its readers that they must take the French version of the dispatches sent to Lord Lyons for what it is worth, and purely as the French idea of them.

The Shipping Gazette has an article on the question of our corn supplies, in the event of a war with North America. It does not regard our future prospects with feelings of alarm, but for the purchase of nearly five hundred thousand quarters of wheat have been sent within the last few days to the Black Sea ports, both for present and future shipments.

Immediate export would not be of any great value, but it would be of great value to have vessels to bring home all the corn we required, and vessels trading to America would be released to bring grain from the south of Russia.

Our imports of food during the coming year will equal in extent those of the last four or five seasons.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR. The following troops at Aldershot are ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Canada, Leslie's Sixth battery of Royal Artillery, the second battalion of the Twentieth regiment, the second battalion of the eighth regiment, the second battalion of the Forty-fifth regiment, and a detachment of the Sixteenth regiment of Lancashire. The battery attached to this force served in the Crimean war, and is furnished with Armstrong guns.

Colonel Gordon, of the Royal Engineers, is ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Canada in the Melbourne.

A large number of engineers, it is stated, will be immediately to Canada. One hundred pound Armstrong guns are now being rapidly distributed among the ships preparing for sea.

The militia immediately available in Canada may be stated at 30,000, which may be increased to 50,000. It has been stated that a battalion of the guards is under orders for embarkation.

It is reported that the Government will charter the City of New York, as well as the new steamers coming round from Glasgow on Tuesday evening.

A great mass meeting was held in the room of the rotunda at Dublin, to take into consideration the aspect and position of Irish national affairs at the present momentous crisis. The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the population of the great Republic from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores, being largely composed of men of Irish birth and Irish blood, it would be unnatural to suppose that Ireland could remain an indifferent spectator of the struggle between England and America.

Resolved, That the events of the hour imperatively dictate to all Irishmen a forgetfulness of the past differences, and a mutual rally for the cause of their country.

Resolved, That a chairman, two secretaries, and a committee of twenty persons, each having been duly and separately proposed and seconded, be chosen by a majority of voices at this mass-meeting, to take into consideration the advisability of an organization in the present state of affairs at home and abroad.

The Liverpool Post says, the whole purpose of the meeting was to express, in every variety of phrase and demonstration, sympathy with America. It is quite natural that this should be the tendency of the Irish, even apart from their hatred to England; for scarcely any Irish family is unrepresented in the United States. The meeting, however, was useless and needless.

The Liverpool Mercury says that the only item of importance in the latest news from the United States is the brief abstract of the address of President Davis to the Confederate Congress. It is stated that the address was determined in tone, and shows that a war, so stupidly persisted in by the North, cannot possibly produce the effect of the subjugation of the South. It is stated that the address was read before the European Governments to prove that the blockade of the Southern ports is ineffectual and consequently illegal. It is also stated that the State Legislature of Missouri has passed a resolution of sympathy.

The London Times' "City Article" says: "It must be kept in view that the designs of Mr. Seward are reported for some time to have been the cause of disagreement in the Washington Cabinet, and that the decision of the present question, therefore, is not entirely in the hands of that personage. Later advice are awaited with great anxiety, as it is seen that the course of circumstances may be much modified by anything that may be done by the opposing armies in the interval from now and the arrival of the British demands. A victory by the Federalists might perhaps so far satisfy the Union as to enable the Government to act independently; and on the other hand, a defeat might be equally productive of a pacification. At the same time, however, there is danger that the bad features of the situation may be aggravated by intelligence of some success on the part of the Federal cruisers."

London, Friday Evening.—Consols opened weaker to day and went lower, owing to sales and the news from America, coupled with a general uneasy feeling. At the close, prices showed a fractional rally. Bank of England heavy in the morning with consols, but a reaction of a half or quarter per cent. from the lowest point took place. Foreign stocks were heavy in the morning. The market was rather better than their worst, while Turkish were much lower. Bank and miscellaneous stocks were dull at previous rates. Mining stocks were also dull. Consols closed after official hours at 94, being a shade lower.

Foreign exchanges were again heavy. Bills were less abundant, but they were not all negotiated in consequence of continued distrust. Money was abundant in the money market at rates from 2 1/2 to 3 per cent. The former for short dated paper. Bullion transactions were unimportant. The total value of the importations and exportations of bullion and specie for the week ended on December 14th is as follows: Imported, £543,173; Exported, £435,875.

FRANCE. The Paris papers assert that the dispatches sent by the British Government to Lord Lyons, although couched in moderate language, are, nevertheless, inflexible in their conclusion, which is the restitution of the Commissioners. If this is refused, Lord Lyons is to leave Washington with all the members of the British Legation.

The same journals affirm that the English war vessels which are now being prepared for sea will leave for America at the beginning of January.

The Patrie publishes the following, under the head of the "latest intelligence": "It is stated that the dispatch addressed by the British Cabinet to Lord Lyons, to be communicated to President Lincoln, is based exclusively on legal considerations. This decision establishes that the commander of the San Jacinto, by acting as he has done, has committed a flagrant breach of maritime law and the rights of neutrality. The British Government, therefore, is bound to demand the restitution of the Commissioners, and the release of the ship and crew."

The Patrie also publishes the following, under the head of the "latest intelligence": "It is stated that the dispatch addressed by the British Cabinet to Lord Lyons, to be communicated to President Lincoln, is based exclusively on legal considerations. This decision establishes that the commander of the San Jacinto, by acting as he has done, has committed a flagrant breach of maritime law and the rights of neutrality. The British Government, therefore, is bound to demand the restitution of the Commissioners, and the release of the ship and crew."

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The Bourse continues flat. The Renten opened at 92 1/2, and closed at 92 1/2, or one quarter lower than yesterday.

There is a difference among the ministers of Finance, which may lead to some change in the Emperor's policy. The Emperor will probably send two frigates to reinforce the French fleet in American waters.

ITALY. The debate on the Roman question was resumed on the 5th. Signor Rionacci expressed that he was still necessary to act with France. He said, he would go to Venice when she had 300,000 men, and then Rome might be obtained.

It was asserted that Garibaldi would return to Capri.

The Nationalities announces that the financial report which Signor Bastogi is about to present to the Chamber of Deputies will show a difference in the expenditure of 200,000 francs, as compared with the ordinary budget.

INDIA. The overland mail has brought intelligence from Bombay to the 12th of November, and from Calcutta to the 3d.

The cholera was still raging in Cabool, though not so violently. The victims of the disease were said to be fifty daily.

The general health of India, and in particular of the town and island of Bombay was good.

The harvest was progressing favorably.

The America sailed at ten a. m. for New York.

It is reported that she called at Halifax, for the purpose of delivering Government dispatches, as well as to get a supply of coal.

## THE WAR FEELING IN ENGLAND.

Great Anti-War Meeting in Ireland.

NEUTRALITY OF FRANCE.

OPINIONS OF THE FOREIGN PRESS.

Telegraphic dispatches from Halifax, Dec. 21, announce the arrival of the Atlantic, the Niagara, and the America, from Liverpool, and the Arago, from Havre, via Southampton, bringing dates up to the 11th instant. The news is somewhat important, and will be read with interest.

The warlike sentiments and preparations in England appear to be unabated, and in Dublin large anti-war meetings have been held.

The Times Paris correspondent says the official opinion of the British Ministers on the outrage perpetrated by the San Jacinto on the Trent, is most precise and positive, namely: that the violence committed by the captain of the San Jacinto is indefensible; that by regarding the Commissioners, Messrs. Mason and Sillidell, as contraband, Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet contravened their own policy, by refusing to admit they were aware of their presence.

The various military stations in Ireland have been ordered to complete the strength of the sixty-nine regiments of the line. The British Government is negotiating for steamers to cross to the Continent, and the Canada, which left the 10th, says that the Niagara's advice encourage the hope of a disavowal by the Cabinet at Washington of the San Jacinto outrage, and a surrender of the Southern Commissioners.

The British vessel Rover, from Barbadoes for London, arrived yesterday, and by the telegraph the British Government has sent a letter approving of the course of Commodore Williams, mail agent on board the Trent.

The British Government has sent a letter approving of the course of Commodore Williams, mail agent on board the Trent. The British Government has sent a letter approving of the course of Commodore Williams, mail agent on board the Trent.

The steel clad steam-fragate Warrior is taking in seven hundred and seventy tons of coal, preparatory to service on the North American coast.

The steel clad steam-fragate, Hero, eighty-six guns, was to have left Portsmouth for the North American station.

The Silan Graham, for New York, was stopped by the British Government, her cargo consisting of 100 tons of lead, the export of which has been prohibited.

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Cape Race, Dec. 22.—The steamship E. Inburg, which left Liverpool on Wednesday via Queens own, on the afternoon of Thursday, the 12th inst., has just passed. She reports that General Scott, previous to embarking in the Arago, had a long interview with Prince Napoleon. It is reported that the General carried to America the expression of the French Emperor's desire to bring about a pacific solution of the question between the English and American Governments.

The Australasian was to sail on the night of the 12th inst., with troops and munitions of war for the St. Lawrence. The Niagara sails on Saturday, three hundred and fifty artillerymen were sent to Halifax. There is no abatement in England of warlike preparations.

## CHARLESTON HARBOR DESTROYED.

sixteen Stone Boats Sunk one mile outside the Bar.

FIRE IN NORFOLK.

Baltimore, Dec. 22.—The Old Point boat brings the following:

Fortress Monroe, Dec. 21.—A bright light was seen from this place last night, in the direction of Norfolk. It was probably caused by the burning of the vessels.

The Spaulding sails for Havana this afternoon.

To-day has been very blustering and unpleasant. No flag of truce was sent out. A new mail route was opened to day from Old Point Comfort to Cherry-stone Inlet, on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, by the departure of the steamboat George Washington for the latter place. The mail will leave here three times a week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

The steamship Ericsson, Captain G. A. Cole, from Port Royal, arrived yesterday. She took on board the stone fleet to Charleston harbor on that day, and nine others followed under sail. When she left at 10 P. M., operations were about to commence in the river, and the vessel was towed to a point about a mile outside the bar, where six gunboats were to place them in position.

Operations against Warsaw Island were in progress, but nothing had been accomplished when the Ericsson left. She will leave for New York on Monday.

## AN ATTEMPT TO CARRY ARTICLES CONTRABAND OF WAR TO THE ENEMY.

Baltimore, December 21.—The Deputy Provost Marshal this morning overhauled the steamer George Weems as she was about leaving for the Potomac river, and arrested an Englishman named W. T. Wilson, who had secreted in his clothing, and in a bladder in his hat, a quantity of morphine and quinine. He also arrested a suspicious man named Hanna, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, formerly of California, on the charge of being a rebel agent. General Dix holds both in custody. The steamer was then allowed to proceed, with a guard of troops on board.

## FROM KENTUCKY.

Frankfort, December 21.—The House concurred in the Senate's resolution, thanking the President for the modification of Fremont and Cameron's ideas, and requesting Cameron's dismissal.

Southern papers say Parson Brownlow has been imprisoned since the 7th inst.

## CHRISTMAS WEEK.—The Fletcher Chapel Fair, at Thorne's Hall, still continues. New attractions each evening. Choice gifts for Christmas. Buy your supper tickets at the door.